Business Notices.

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LEARY & Co.'s SUMMER HATS.

In announcing our Sammer Hars, consisting of every known variety, we withhold all comments on their qualities, styles, &c., decening it needful only to modify the metropolitan public that no effect has been apared to render our various fabrics worthy its notice and patennage. In the dress Bayers Harnew combinations of for (superseding the Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver) have been formed. This admixture of the finest furs has resulted in the production of an entirely new Summar Har, which, with an associated of Hars, Cars, &c., nequaled in Paris or London, is offered by

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Ripply Co., The Co., and Admired Hars.

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BIRD'S GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS-In large and elegant variety, consisting in part of Dress, Soft For and Straw Hars, all or new and inviting styles. Birdo, No. 49 Nassan et.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL. TRADE -All new styles, of recent importation. Work done is the most extistle manner by Thomas Fave & Co., No. 237 Broadway.

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On the contrary it is universally conceded that the cheapest place in this city to buy China. Glass. Gas Fixtures or Silver Plateb Wark, is at the store of Mosers. Dalley & Go., Nos. til and 633 Broadway. Everybody says on and according to the abcent maxim what everybody says must be true. Give Mesers D. & Ce. a call.

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THOMAS FAIR & CO., No. 257 Broadway. OLD STAND, cor. John and Nassau-sts.-GREAT ROLL SEANT, and John and Warshield, OHEAT
Reporterion in Spring Chorning.—N. R. Conlins & Co. are
observed out their large stock at very low prices. Also their
BOMMER SUITS of vericus kines are on ade, and will be sold at
the very lowest prices. Ragians, Frock Costs, Pants, Vests,
&c. Call and see them.
N. R. Collins & Co. cor. John and Nassau-sts.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1997,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of Vellyres,
are stray. Barcsett's, There Ply and Localis Carrating,
my stack appreciaf for this Spring's trade, which, until forther
other, will be wold at Last Fall's Parces. The early bird
Smith & Louvasseau,
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IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE REVER FAILED;
their Powder-proof Lock has never been ploked.
9,700 of the Safes now in use.
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Wigs !-Hair-Dye ! !-Wigs ! !-Batchelor's Wies and Tourses have improvements possible to their house.
They are collebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty,
uses and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best
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OOLEAS next Fallingcodeonclition, we Brawer's (Fragrant) orn Powber. Trial has proved it. Soid by the principal 1857 .- Our late style of SPRING and SUMMER

Garment's are now ready and on sale. As most of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and got up with great taste, it will be to the interest of our friends to make an early selection. The stock of Chorus, Cassinaker and Vestricas in our Custom Room is the larguest and most elegant over exposed in this city.

Nos. 259, 259 and 299 Broadway. FURLISHING GOODS.—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of Shirts. Gloves and Under-carments for Spring and Summer wear. Special attention is now paid to the memorships of Shirts of the newest styles, either roady-made

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White Tollett Sers. \$4; Decorated do., \$525; handsome econated Tea Sers. \$4 pieces, \$40; Cut Giass Gonlers; the dozen, \$175; Silverplated Copper URS, \$411; Silverplated Tea Sers, \$6 pieces, \$425; Silverplated Castles, \$6 Cut Glass Bottles, \$4 75; Silverplated Table Forks the dozen, \$4; Silverplated Table Forks the dozen, \$4; Silverplated Tea Spooss the dozen, \$4; 50. The whole of our immediate stock at equally flow prices.

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Nos. 631 and 635 Broadway. LOOK AT THE FIGURES.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. - In buying such I. M. Singer & Co. No. 323 Broadway, N. Y.

LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, and upward. GILT CORNICES. BA:

OPS. GIMPS and CURTAIN TRIMMINGS.

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You can save a year's subscription to The Weekly Tribune or Home Journal by buying it of us. Our prices for French China, English IRON-STON, WARE, CUT and PRISSED FARE, GLASS (LAS FIXTERS, SELVER PLATED WARE and CUTLERY W. J. F. DAILEY & Co., No. 631 and \$33 Broadway.

5,000 WINDOW SHADES,
At 4/ and upward Paper Hangings Oil Chorns, in great
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WM. E. BROWN'S, No. 261 Greenwich at
Between Murray and Robinson.

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Splendid bargains. A great rash is being made to KELTY & Fragueon's, No 291 Broadway and No. 64 Readers, to secure some of the Luce and Muslin Currains they are selling at less than the cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shadesin New York, chean.

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REMOVAL .- MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE

RIMOVED TO NO. 85 BLEECKER-ST .- LOVET'S all and reference will be given. We not if wholesale price, and have no sgents.

HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT .- The diseases of the

STEREOSCOPES .- J. CUSSANS, the London Stee-copic Company's Agent, will This Day, open a large collegen of new superb Synancocopic Pictuals, just arrived pelly of Washington at W. Hatt. & Son's, No. 339 Broadway. HAPPY TO TAKE WINE WITH YOU'-LONDON

TO DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NO-TIONS AND DEBGGISTS' FANCY WARE.
See COFFIX & HAYDOCK'S Percentury Sale of Goods adapted to their trade, to take place on TERSDAY, June 9, at their salescoom No. 30 Brondest. Dealers should attend this sale.

"MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED." You can save fall 20 per cent by purchasing China, Glass Gas Fixtures Silver Platty Mark and Table Cutlers of Mears Patter & Co. Nos. 591 and 653 Broadway. The astonishingly low rates at which these gentlemen ofter their good atomids every one. They give your a white Touler Set for \$1, a deep of Chilans Goberns for \$1 tJ, and a Silver plate Caster with 6 cut bottles for \$475.

PLAIN STATEMENTS ARE BEST-The public i

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, EN GRAVINGS. ART MATERIALS, &c., TWENTY-FIVE FFR CRY
BELOW THE CUSTOMARY FRICKS. See Advertisement under Day Goods. Wildiams, Stevens, Williams & Co., No. 335 Broadway.

FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH!-EARLE,

Baserherowew & Co. No. 106 Greenwich st., have a large stock of first quality
Mackhart, in kitts, quarters, halves and barrels.
Convisi, in bare tierces and hogsleads.
Salmon, Bittmeist, Pickiten Hikasho, New Pickite Con.
New Franked Halliut, New Shap.

As Important Expedition.—We learn that under the appropriation set apart by Congress for military defenses, geographical explorations and reconoisances deferses, geographical explorations and reconoisances for military purposes, the sum of \$25,000 has been as-rigued for the purpose of organizing an expedition to ascertain the best reute for continuing the mili-tary road between fort Snelling and the mouth of the Big Sioux to Fort Laramie and the South Pass, by way of Leup fork of the Platte. The expedition is moreover to undertake explorations in the Black hill about the sources of the Cheyenne and Little Misson Rivers; and is to examine the Niobrara of Lean-qu Rivers: and is to examine the Niobrara or Lean-quicourt River for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of locating a road along it, leading from
the Missouri River to the South Pass. This expedition
has been placed by the Secretary of War under the
command of Lieut. G. K. Warren, of the lopographical ergineers, an officer of untiring energy, and the
largest espability for the position assigned him. Lieut.
Warren is at present in St. Louis maxing preparations
for the important enterprise committed to his guidance
and superintendence. In addition to the explorations
we have mentioned be is charged with the daily of ascertaining everything relative to the agricultural and
mineral guidal resources of the country through which he
passer, its topographical features, its charatology, and passer, its topographical features, its climatology, and the facilities or obstacles which these effect to the con-struction of sail or common roads. We look forward struction of sail or common roads. with hope to the results of Lieut, Warren's labors, which we have no doubt will prove of great interest and importance to the West and wish him a safe and presperous return from his wilderness bonney.

[St. Louis Democrat.

New York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1857.

On the contested question between the prosecuting officers elected by the bogus Kansas Legislature and those appointed by the President, Judge Cato has decided in favor of the latter. This fact is of some importance, as it will probably lead to the immediate discontinuance of all the pending Border-Ruffian political prosecutions.

We have nothing to say, and can hardly be forced to say anything, as to the next Republican caudidate for the Presidency. At the proper time, some two or three years hence, we will take that subject into consideration, and shall be ready to support Fremont, Seward, Chase, Wilmot, or any other good and true man who upholds and represents the principle of No Extension of Slavery. In selecting from among such men, our first inquiry is-"Who will probably poll the largest vote?" and, having answered this question according to the best light afforded us, we are for the man whom that answer shall have indicated as strongest. For the present, we desire only to say that the classing of THE TRIBUNE as a "Fremont" or a "Seward" journal, is utterly unauthorized. We are for the cause first, and for this or that man only as the exigencies of the cause shall dictate. But the interpretation put upon a late remark in these columns respecting D. S. Dickinson, as intended to apply to Col. Fremont, is utterly unwarranted. We do not hold that Col. F. is out of the question as a candidate for 1860 because he was run and beaten in 1856. On the contrary, we consider him stronger and more eligible to-day because of that canvass. Neither Mr. Jefferson, Gen. Jackson, nor Gen. Harrison was successful when first supported for the Presidency. "The chance" of Col. Fremont has not yet come; it may or may not come in 1860 .- So much by way of correcting a misrepresentation. We shall hardly be tempted soon to recur to the subject.

The slaveholding portion of the New-School Presbyterian Church-that is, the portion which holds to Slavery as intrinsically right-has secoded from the General Assembly. We believe the Presbyterian Church of Missouri, with some portions in other Slave States, do not follow this lead of the Rev. Dr. Ross, but will retain their connection with the thus purified body.

We hold to the right of secession from any ecelesiastical organization, and are disposed neither to complain of nor exult over this movement. The immense majority took the ground and proclaimed the views which their understandings and consciences told them were right, while they would gladly have been spared the necessity of parting company with those whom they personally esteemed and doctrinally fraternized with. Every impulse but that of conscience counseled the suppression of their convictions and the maintenance of the union with their Southern brethren. They had nothing to gain by a rupture, while cherished associations and tender ties were broken by it. In view of these obvious facts no one can seriously doubt that they have discharged a painful but im-

perative duty. The seceding manifesto of the Rev. Dr. Ross and his associates, which we publish, seems to us defective in these respects: 1. It steadily assumes the nevelty of the position taken and principles avowed by the vast majority, while in fact they are but the timely and needed iteration of well-known declarations of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Ross himself has incited this reassertion, by treating those declarations as at once ambiguous and practically obsolete, and in effect during the General Assembly, if they regarded them as an Anti-Slavery Church, to place her fairly on the record as such. 2. The Pro-Slavery minority, baving thus disparaged the ancient landmarks and challenged their revival, now turn a short corner, and inveigh against "the agitation of the Slavery question," "consequence of political agitation," &c., &c. as if the majority, and not they, had provoked and incited this rupture. 3. They accuse the majority of declaring that " the relation of 'master and servant is a sin against God," when the majority never imagined anything like this. Not the relation of master and servant, but the establishment and maintenance of that relation, in certain cases, through force and fraud on the one side, ignorance and weakness on the other, is pronounced essentially sinful by another. The misrepresentation is here as flagrant as though, the majority having pronounced robbery an offense, the minority had declared this equivalent to an assertion that the transfer of money from one man's

possession to another's is necessarily a sin. The minority invite all New-School Presbyterians, who wish to unite with them in a general organization or Assembly which shall ignore the subject of Slavery, to meet them in Convention at Washington City on the 27th day of August pext. Why this call should be thus limited, does not seem clear. If those Presbyterians in creed, who incline to Polygamy, to Dueling, to Horse-Racing, to Sabbath-breaking, to Rumselling, were severally invited, the assemblage might doubtless be increased. These would not ask any direct avowal in favor of their respective peculiarities-it would doubtless suffice them that " the subject" in which they cherished a special interest "should not be introduced." But how many such Assemblies would convert the world to practical Christianity!

What a strong tendency there is in the slaveholding States toward feudalism, is evinced not merely in the new doctrines prevalent there about Slavery being the cornerstone of the social system. and the inculcation in pulpits, colleges and stump speeches of ideas of caste, and of the natural right of the white race to rule and the natural duty of the black race to serve, but in the very character of the amusements with which the slaveholders seek to enliven their homes.

Thus our mail papers contain accounts of no less than three tournaments, so called, one at Richmond, Va., the others at Weverton and Fairview in Maryland, at which a certain number of male American Democrats-as no doubt they insist upon calling themselves-enacted the part of knights, and a certain number of female Democrats became competitors for the posts of Queens of Love and Beauty and maids of honor. Perhaps these new pinks of claveholding Young America are preparing themselves to resist the Yankee invasion with which they are threatened by Eli Thayer's Emigrant Aid Society. We must say, however, that on the whole we regard this innevation with favor. The sepperies of the chivalry of the middle ages have more flavor of refinement and decency about them than the barbarisms of the backwoods; and the female applauses and rewards of merit won by running at a ring lance in hand, and beating all one's

earned than like applauses and rewards by treacherous assaults with gutta percha canes, or slyly shooting one's adversary from behind a corner of the street; nor can the burning or hanging of a negro, however exciting, compare with them in re-

The telegraph appendes that Seth Kinman, the California hunter, who lately presented the President with a chair ingeniously made of bucks' horns, has been rewarded for his compliment and his present by an office in the service of the Indian Department worth \$1,800 a year. This is an invitation to bribery and corruption on a small scale which will by no means go unheeded-a hint which will soo fill our cunning President's trap with all sorts of game, great and small, from borses and carriages and grand pianes and chandeliers, down to boots, shoes, hats, gloves, pocket handkerchiefs, and perhaps seissors, needles and thimbles for Mrs. Buchanan that is to be. Perhaps, indeed, consider ing how much larger the demand for office is than the supply, the President would do well to set them up at suction, after the old French fashion. So far as the capacity and respectability of the appointees go, there is certainly not much to be lost by selling the offices outright.

Mr. Robert J. Walker has issued a long Inaugural Address to the People of Kansas, on the occation of his entering upon the actual Governorship of their Territory. Although this Address is but a repetition, in substance, of the assertions and arguments of Pierce, Douglas, Toombs and Buchanan, with regard to Kansas affairs, we should have felt bliged by the importance of the subject to print it entire, had not Mr. Walker himself seen fit to preclude this by furnishing advance copies to the correspendents of his affiliated journals in this City to the prejudice of the independent Press. Having thus chosen to limit its circulation to his favorites, Mr. Walker leaves us no alternative but to print its more important and relevant portions, leaving all his efforts to bribe the People of Kansas to enter the ranks of the Pro-Slavery party by offers of magnificent Railroad Land Grants, School Grants, &c., fo be accepted or repelled as the People shall

Mr. Walker begins by utterly ignoring the Free-State organization and recognizing the Territorial Legislature, county efficers, &c., imposed on Kausas by the Border-Ruffian invasion of March 30, 1855, as legitimate authorities, which he was sent cut to uphold, and which cannot be resisted without incurring the penalties of rebellion. To this course, he says, his instructions bind him, as also to recognize the embryo Constitutional Convention which the [begus] Legislature has called. He

proceses most mistakenly to assert that Those who oppose this course, cannot aver the alleged irregularity of the Territorial Legislature, whose laws in town
and city elections, in corporate franchises, and or all other subjects but Slavery, they acknowledge by their votes and acquiescence. If that Legislature was invalid, then are we without law or order in Kansas, without town, city or county organization, all legal and judicial fransactions are void, all titles
null, and smarchy reigns throughout our borders."

Mr. Walker must have known better than this. "Titles" in Kansas emanate from the Federal Government, and from the acts of conveyance of those who give title. The great mass of the People have kep; scrupulously clear of "all legal and judicial transactions" emanating from or based upon the action of the bogus Legislature. And it is perfeetly notorious that the taxes levied by that Legislature, and which were to have been collected months ago, have not been collected, simply because the great mass of the People regard the Legislature itself as a fraud and a usurpation, and refuse to obey its mandates. Never before, since the days of the Stamp Act, has there been such a general refusal to pay taxes on the continent of America. Yet Mr. Walker, in the face of these facts, asserts that the People of Kansas recognize and acknowledge the validity of the [bogus] Legislature "on all other subjects but Slavery."

Mr. Walker was fully and distinctly apprised, be fore issuing this manifeste, that the census ordered by the Cenvention had been taken in less than a third of the counties-that a large majority of the Free-State voters are not registered at all, and cer had a charge to be-and that nearly or quite half the counties, almost wholly peopled by Free-State men, have no Delegates apportioned to them under the bogus Legislature's Convention act. Their voters are not registered-and the voting lists are now closed; while, if they were or could be registered, they could not now vote, because no delegates are apportioned to the counties in which they reside. The whole matter was thus foreclosed against them, through no act or omission on their part. The Free State men could not appoint County Sheriffs and Judges of Probate-they are wholly creatures of the bogus Legislature-and, there being no such officers in the strong Free-State counties, no census could be taken, no registry made there, unless by Acting-Governor Stanton, and he allowed the time to pass by without doing anything. After it had thus been so fixed that the great mass of the Free-State men could not possibly vote, and just as the polls were about to open. comes Governor Walker and talks to them as fol

comes Governor Walker and talks to them as follows:

"The people of Kansus, then, are invited by the highest and though known to the Constitution, to participate freely and fairly in the election of delegates to frame a Constitution and fairly in the election of delegates to frame a Constitution and fairly in the election of delegates to frame a Constitution and fairly in the election of delegates to frame a Constitution and fairly in the election of delegates to the people the right of suffages but it cannot compet the performance of that duty. Throughout our whole Union, however, and wherever free government prevails, those who abstate from the executes of the inhalt of suffages authorize those who do vote to act for them in that continguary and the absentees are as much bound under law and Constitution, where there is no frand orvisionate, by the act of the majority of those who do vote, as though all hall participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self-covernment would be impracticable, and monarchy of despotism would remain as the only alternative.

"You should not console yourserves, my fellow editions, with the reflection that you may by a subsequent vote, of east the railicated of the Constitution. Although most acabous to so are to you the exercise act that great Constitutional right, and lesieving if at the Convention is the agreent, and not the invited the people, set I have he power to distant of the presument of the people, set I have he power to distant of the presument of the people, set I have he power to distant of the presument of the subject. But why incur the harmon of a Constitution by an interest of the proposition of that instruments?

But it is said that the Convention is not legally called and that the election will not be freely and fairly constituted. The Territorial Legislature is the power of all opposition, in recognized the vary latest Congress of the popular of the subject. But we found the surface of the Congress of 184, and is recognized by the presen

We read such tissues of impudent falsehood and sophistry as the above with all possible calmaesswe try to speak of them in measured language - set we cannot repress the conviction that they can only be answered as they deserve with fixed bayonets and the silent advance of charging infantry. If the Federal Gevers ment would only take its swarms of tax-fed sephists, oppressors and plunderers out of Karsas, and leave the character of her institution. to be really determined by her People, we would competitors in carrying it off, are certainly better | joyfully agree not to ask another favor of it for |

twenty years. It is the weight of the Federal cannon, thrown heavily into the scale of the Pro-Slavery party, which creates all the trouble in Kansas which the organs of that Government affect to deplore.

-Mr. Walker continues : "If, by fraud or violence, a majority should not be permitted to vote, there is a remedy, it is hoped, in the wisdom and jus-tice of the Convention itself, acting under the obligations of an oath, and a proper responsibility to the tribunal of public optnion."

-That is to say: a Convention elected by "fraud or violence" for a particular purpose, might be "hoped" to display "the wisdom and justice" involved in leaving undone that very iniquity for the sake of which that "fraud or violence" was perpetrated. Is this reasonable ? Is it according to common experience? How does it tally with the recorded "wisdom and justice" of that very original bogus Legislature, chosen by the great Missouri invasion and wholesale spurious voting of March 30, 1855? But let us bear Walker further: "There is a remedy, also, if such facts can be demonstrated in the refusal of Congress to admit a State into the Union under a Constitution imposed by a minority upon a majority by fraud or violence. Indeed, I cannot doubt that the Convention, after having framed a State Constitution, will submit it for restriction or rejection by a majority of the then actual bons fide resident settlers of Kansas."

Why. Sir. such "facts" were "demonstrated with regard to the bogus election of March 30, 1855, by a Congressional Investigation the most thorough and conclusive that any fraudulent election ever received. The demonstration was withering -irresistible; and yet your party, with hardly an exception, voted to uphold that bogus Legislature, the offspring of fraud and crime, and have upheld it and its measures to this day. You are now in Kansas expressly to give continued vitality and efficacy to that very crime, which your party is still stubbornly upholding. How shall we believe that it will turn a short corner at this point, and treat the fraudulent election of June, 1857, exactly as it refused to treat the fraudulent election of March,

But you "cannot doubt" that the Convention now chosen will submit their draft of a Constitution to the "actual bona fide resident settlers of Kan-"sas." He cannot doubt it, either, if your party out of Kansas will insist on their doing it. The Pro-Slavery managers in Kansas are not fools; and they know that they cannot stand alone ten days. Western Missouri can no longer of itself uphold them. Kansas has now too large a population for that, and they exist by the favor and support of the · National Democracy" alone. If, then, your party in the States simply say to them, "You must submit your Constitution to a fair vote of the whole people of Kansas," they will do it, just as they repealed the test-oath for voters, and so much of the Slavery act as made the diffusion of Anti-Slavery sentiments a felony. The "obligations of an 'cath" go for nothing in the premises; but their "responsibility to the tribunal of public opin-"ion" will impel or check them just as Cass, Douglas, Toombs & Co. confidentially tell them that they can go ahead or must stop. We, too, therefore trust that this bogus Convention, representing less than one-third of the actual settlers of Kansas, will be compelled at least to seem to submit its bantling to a vote of the whole People of Kansas; but we believe no trick, no device, no dodge, will be spared, whereby there is hope of depriving the earnest Free-State men of an equal voice in the premises. In view of this truth, the virtual threat which Mr. Walker proceeds to utter,

unless the Convention submit the Constitution to the vote all the actual settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the Constitution will be, and ought to be rejected by Congress." has a tangible, practical value. We shall take care that the author and his friends are not permitted

Mr. Walker proceeds to dazzle the eyes of his subjects with visions of Railroad grants, Education grants, &c., to be obtained from Congress if they show themselves good boys and come quickly and quietly into the Union without making a fuss about Slavery, and then recurs to the Main Question as

follows:

"I cancel too earnestly impress upon you the necessity of removing the Slavery agritation from the halls of Congress, and Presidential conflicts. It is concelled that Congress has no power to interfere with Slavery in the States where it exists; and if it can new be established, as is clearly the doctrine of the Constitution, that Congress has no anthority to interfere with the people of a Territory on this subject in forming a State Constitution, that Congress has no anthority to interfere with the people of a Territory on this subject in forming a State Constitution, the question must be removed from Congressimal and Presidential elections.

"This is the principle affirmed by Congress in the act organizing this Territory, ratified by the people of the United States in the recent election, and maintained by the late decision of the Capital Court of the United States. If this principle can be carried into successful operation in Kansas-tim her people with the counter free with shall be her weight inthons—the Slavery question must be withdrawn from the lasts of Congress and run our Presidential conflicts, and the safety of the Union be placed beyond all perfly whereas, if the principle should be decision throughout the counter, with increasing bitterness, until it shall eventually overthrow the Government."

—Why, Governor! the People of Kansas did de-

-Why, Governor! the People of Kansas did decide the Slavery question for themselves in forming and adopting the Topeka Free-State Constitution. Had they only decided it in favor of Slavery, you and those for whom you act would have insisted as stently that they had " removed the Slavery agitation from the halls of Congress" as you now in sist that they shall do so. Had your "National Democracy " simply agreed to admit Kansas under that Constitution, all "agitation" respecting her would have been at an end. You have rejected her prayer and kept her under the feet of the Border-Puffian usurpers, to the imminent peril of our international harmony; yet you profess to deprecate 'Slavery agitation" with its "increasing bitterness." You are yourselves responsible for it! But hear the Governor again:

hear the Governor again:

"It is this agitation which to European powers, presents the only hope of subverting our free institutions, and, as a consequence, destroying the principle of seting or minimized deep injury open our country, exciting monarchical or despotic interference with our demostic as well as to retain affairs, and inducing their interposition, not only in our elections, but in diplomatic interposition, not only on the interposition and only on the interposition of the property of the property in the property of the property in the prop depriving us of great advailables in peaceful infraional expan-som as well as in freie upon the hostile position of the Euro-pean press during the recent electron, and their exulting predic-tions of the dissolution of our Union as a consequence of the tri-might of a sectional candidate. I cannot doubt that the peaceful and permanent establishment of those principles, now being subjected to their final test in Kansas, will terminate European or commerce furnish new markets for our products and fal-tice, and, by conservative peaceful progress, carry our flag and the empire of our Constitution into new and adjacent re-duction and the conservative peaceful progress, carry our flag and the empire of our Constitution into new and adjacent re-duction and accent, adding coffee, avera and other articles to our stapic ex-ports, whilst greatly reducing their price to the consumer. What "European powers" cherish "the hope

of subverting our free institutions !" Whence has there been "monarchical or despotic inter-"Terence with our domestic affairs!" Which of them has " interposed in our Elections !" These, Gov. Walker, are base electioneering slanders, which a consciousness of the dignity of your position should have withheld you from uttering so with your talk about "the hostile position o the European Press during the recent Election, and their exulting predictions of the dissolution of our Union as a consequence of the triumph of a sectional candidate." There were no such predictions," but these that your fellow partisans lorged and circulated as copied from The Moniteur and The London Morning Chronicle. Are you not ashemed to dig up the putrefying remains of these exploded forgeries, and parade them as if genuine in an Inaugural Address? Is not this beneath the altitude of demagogues who aspire to

be Presidents? But " European opposition," it seems, impedes

that "conservative, peaceful progress," which is destined to "carry our flag and the empire of our 'Constitution into new and adjacent regions." Is this amazing ! "European nations" have islands, colonies, provinces, which our slavebreeders covet as markets for their human chattels. If it is natural that they should be coveted, is it not as natural that those who now hold should incline to keep them? Breaking down the Auti-Slavery party in our country may indeed diminis,'t resistance at heme to the Fillibustering spirit, but how will it overcome the reluctance of neighboring powers to be despoiled? And if we are to cheapen our Coffee (which now pays no duty) and Sugar, by annexing" the regions which produce the m, must we not raise the sum we now pay into the Treasury as Sugar duties by taxing semething else? We cannot but regard the whole Fillibustering programme as replete with deceit and delusion. There is no other way of getting our Sugar which will make it cost so much as that of stealing the coun-

Mr. Walker proceeds to lecture the People of Kansas after this fashion:

tries which produce it.

"And let me ask you what possible good has been acceplished by sgitating in Congress and in Presidential conflicts tSiavery question! Has it emancipated a single slave or beproved their condition! Has it made a single State free, whe
Slavery otherwise would have existed! Has it accelerated; t
disappearance of Slavery from the more northern of the slav
holding States, or accomplished any practical good, whateve
No, my fellow-citizens, nothing but unmittigated evil has alree
enaued, with disasters still more fearful impending for the
ture, as a consequence of this sgitation."

Yes, Mr. Walker! what you call "Slavery asitation" has done at least one present, palpable, undeniable good-IT HAS SAVED KANSAS PERMA-NENTLY FROM THE GRASP OF THE SLAVE POWER. But for this same agitation, Kansas would have become, as Missouri before her, and Kentucky before her, became-first, a Slave Territory; and in due course a Slave State. All this is gloriously reversed by the operation of that spirit which you intensely hate and have gone to Kansas to fight-the spirit which puts Justice before Expediency, and demands for all men "the rights of " life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." You may juggle as dexterously as you can; you may buy some of our weak brethren and cajole more; you may even prolong the legalized supremacy of Pro-Slavery fraud and usurpation in Kansas, but her heart will still beat true to Freedom, and her institutions will be based on the rock of Eternal Truth-on the equal and unalienable Rights of Man. And it is not, as you pretend, the influence of Climate but of Conscience that is making Kansas a Free State: for her climate is substantially that of Missouri and of Western and Mountain Maryland and Virginia. It was Conscience, not Climate, that abolished Slavery in New-York. Our Jay and Tompkins did not condemn Slavery primarily as unprofitable, but as morally wrong. It is not Climate that maintains Slavery in Russia long after it has disappeared from Western and Southern Europe, but a lower moral and intellectual development. Such is the universal truth. And it is not, as Walker would have it, "the New-England temperature." but the New-England enterprise, education, intelligence, moral sense, which are now resisting Slavery in Kansas and rendering its stay there impossible. Yet Walker continues:

"If, from the operation of these causes, Slavery should nexist here. I trust it by no means follows that Kanasa should be one a State controlled by the treason and functions of abaron. She has, in any event, certain constitutional duties perform to her sister States, and especially to her immedia neighbor—the slaveholding State of Missouri."

-That is to say: Kansas, Free, should become the ally and servitor of that infernal Slave Power which has subjected her for two or three years to a most atrocious and sanguinary usurpation-which has surrounded her polls by invaders, expelled her judges of elections, and systematically corrupted her ballot-bexes-which has desolated her-fields, stolen her cattle, and slaughtered her settlers-which has stopped and plundered her immigrants on a National highway and driven them back to the old Stateswhich has subjected her to a Reign of Terror unexampled in America, and imprisoned her noblest and most patriotic sons on charges of rebellion and treason-such treason consisting of resistance to this atrocious Power and its crimes. Do you think that is to be, Governor?

But what of her "constitutional duties," and her immediate neighbor?" Just this, your Excellency! we have strong hopes that Missouri will neither need nor desire any "constitutional' slave-catching in her behalf more than ten years longer. But, be the term long or short, le assured that the "constitutional" and neighborly "duties" of Free Kansas to her, will be far more faithfully performed than those of Slave Missouri to Kansas have been. You may safely promise that much, Gov. Walker!

-One other point only in this subtle Inaugural can be touched on, for this article grows too long. Gov. Walker proclaims and exults over the fact that the Free-State party have voted-in order to put a quietus on the calumny that they are s'niggerthieves." intent on robbing the Missourians of their "property"-that Kansas shall not be open to settlement by the African Race. This, he says, proves

"those who oppose Stavery in Kansas do not base their op-position upon any philanthropic principles, or any sympathy for the African race."

Yet, where he has another point to make, he forgets this, and exclaims-

" Is the absence or exicunce of Slavery in Kansas param "Is the absence or existence of Slavery in Kathas paramount the great questions of State Sovensianty, of welf government and of the Union." Is the sable african alone entitled to your sympathy and consideration, even if he were happier as a free man than as a slave, either here, or in St. Domingo, or the British West Indias or Spanish America, where the emancipates share has receded to barbarism and approaches the lowest point in the desenning scale of, moral, physical and intellectual demands of the second of the white brithers of the great American am European race no claims upon our attention? Have they in right or interests entitled to regard and protection." Shall the disting of the African in Kansas exclude all considerations connected with our own happiness and prosperity? "Acc. Acc.

- Such are the inconsistencies, the basenesses, th absurdities, the palpable knaveries, into which un chastened ambition and a bad cause will betray men of acute intellect and plausible address. They are perpetually misstating their opponents, contradicting history and stultifying themselves, simply because the necessities of their position will not allow them to talk like upright, rational beings.

Whelesale fraud has been resorted to in Minnesota to everbear the Republican sentiment of the People. Thus, St. Paul, which polled 1,922 votes at the hotly-contested Charter Election a month ago, has now polled twenty-eight hundred and twenty-an increase of over nine hundred in a month! We learn that the crews of the twenty steamboats who were that day lying at St. Paul were voted over and over at the different polls till the managers were sure they had enough. The Pioneer and Democrat says:

"The election yesterday was very animated and exciting. The vote pelled was unprecedentedly large—so large, indeed, as to create well-founded suspicious of frand, to a most shemeful extent. On this subject, however, we will defer all comments, until placed in the possession of reliable evidence. While the success of the Democratic party is a result in which we have the property interest we shall never countenance the lee a vital interest, we shall never countenance the

In the rural districts, where such frauds were the vote of the four or five largest towns has doubt. The comparison, however, fails, as is usual, is as

less given a majority in the Convention to the Star Democracy.

The public has lately been favored with two doe uments quite important for the history of fillbust ering. One is the speech of Mr. ex-Secretary Davis, late of Pierce's Cabinet, now a Senator from Mississippi, delivered at a barbecue given to him at Jackson, the capital of that State. The other i the speech of ex-Gen. Walker, who, on returning from his late tour of service in Central America has given to his constituents of New-Orleans, at like congratulatory meeting held there, a justifica tion and history of his past career similar to that which Jefferson Davis gives to the people of Mis sissippi. There are indeed in the history, character and for tune of these two individuals, certain strong points

of resemblance. Jefferson Davis, according to his

speech, went into Mr. Pierce's Cabinet, not to gratify

any personal ambition or to serve my personal ob jects of his own, but purely and solely for the acquisition of Cuba. Just so Mr. William Walker went to Nicaragua, not from any motives of avaries or personal gain-he scorns the imputation-nor even to gratify his ambition and make himself a name and fame-he denies that also-but purely and exclusively for the patriotic and philanthropic ob. ject of Americanizing Central America. The mongrel Central Americans, according to Mr. Welker, had proved themselves by thirty-five years of civil war incapable of governing themselves; and be went there, according to his own account, for the sole purpose of giving them a master-of putting the administration of their affairs into the hands of men, not mongrels like the Nicaraguans, but men of a pure breed, and capable of doing things as they should be done-and, to judge by his proceedings and the long list of confiscated estates which he offered at auction, not merely their public affairs but the administration, also, of their private property. As the objects of these two persons-Duis and Walker-were similar, so, also, has been ther success. Both return to give an account of thenselves to their constituents; but, as the one does not bring Cuba in his pocket, neither does the other bring Central America. The projects, whether of Davis or Walker, for wresting Cuba and Central America from the hands of their mongrel inhabitants and of setting up pure white empires therein, have totally failed; not, however, through any fault of their own (they did all-at least, so they say -that mortal man could do), nor yet by any powers of resistance and self-protection possessed by the mongrels. Take their own account for true, and we must look for the causes of their failure neither to Spain, to Cuba to Central America, nor to England, but exclusively to Washington. Both these great patriots and would-be conquistadors fell victims, so they tell us, to domestic treachery and home-bred malica Mr. Davis fully concedes to ex-President Pierce, and to the now President Buchanan, the merit of having done all they could to help him. Pierce, sent Soulé to Madrid to threaten, bully and pick a quarrel; Buchanan drew up the Ostend Manifesto to prepare the way for seizing Cubs, and the Black Warrior affair afforded an excellent pretense. But, just when the game was, half bagged, as it were, an envious, malicious or cowardly Congress failed to come up to the scratch; and, by an absolute refund to give Pierce that unlimited control over the purse and the sword of the nation asked for in the Black Warrior message, put a complete extinguisher on the project of grabbing Cuba, and upon all the splendid visions in which Mr. Davis had induled. The fate of Walker, and the slipping through his

andour fingers of Central America, is to be explained, according to his speech, by a similar piece of domestic cowardice or treachery. In his case, however, the blame rests not upon Congress, but -who could have thought it?-upon the very Cabinet of Mr. Pierce. Walker traces his downfall entirely to the refusal of Frank Pierce to receive his emissary, Parker H. French, when he was sent to represent the Rivas-Walker Government at Washington. But when this refugee fillibuster, in his efforts to throw entirely upon other people the blame of his failure, goes so far as to pretend that the appointment of Parker H. French was contrary to his opinion and against his opposition, he is guilty of a gross piece of falsehood-all these fillibusters, and Walter especially, as this speech of his abundantly shows, being much more ready at lying than at fight ing-falsehood which a subsequent part of this very speech sufficiently detects. In speaking of the sppointment of Parker H. French, Walker describes himself as "not in authority," and his oppositionss "unavailing." Yet a little while after, when attempting to excuse himself for assuming the Presidency of Nicaragua, be declares that it was through him as "Commander-in-Chief of one portion of the army" that Rivas had been "named" as provisional President, and that he, Walker, was the "sole cause" of his, Rivas's, elevation.

There is another remarkable point of resemblance between Walker and Davis, in addition to the objects of their aspirations, their total failure, and the domestic treachery of which they have been victims-a point upon which Walker, with all his beasted self-command and composure, is scarcely able to restrain himself. "Our worst enemist," he exclaims, " were Americans. Oh, that they [1.6 "Pierce and his Cabinet and Captain Davis] bad been born in some other country! It is a shame that they should at their birth have breathed the "same air with Lonest Americans." Walker and Davis have also another strong point of reses blance in the confusion of their ideas on the subject of allegiance, and in the Protean faculty waich they seem to possess of taking on different citizen ships in very rapid succession, if not indeed & multaneously. Thus Jefferson Davis, who lately was a Cabinet Minister at Washington, and now is a member of the United States Senate, informs is Mississippi friends, assembled at the Jackson barbecue, that "his first allegiance is to the Ship of Mississippi;" though he does try, or si east did while occupying his late of

cial position to discharge, as well as he could his duty to the whole Union. So, Mr. Wallet seems to possess the faculty of being the chief m gistrate of Nicaragua, catirely devoted to its develop ment and welfare, and at the same time a cities of the United States, employed in extending the area, and entitled and expecting to be supported it that character by both the American Government and the American people. In fact, as to this as ter of whether he is a Nicaraguan or a citizen of United States, or both together at once, or each alternately, Mr. Walker seems in his speech to be much in the same confused state of mind with eld weman of the nursery rhyme, driven to peal to her little dog at home to tell her if it sis

her or not: "I have a little dog at home, and he knows are:
It it he f, he will wag his little tall.
But if it be not I, se'il bark and he il sall."